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# Annals

of the

## Missouri Botanical Garden

### Anniversary Proceedings

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VOL. 2

FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1915

NOS. 1 AND 2

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### THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Board of Trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden was celebrated at the Garden on October 15 and 16, 1914. A list of the American and foreign scientists in attendance, the complete program of the anniversary exercises, the banquet proceedings, and the papers presented at the scientific meetings will be found respectively on pages 1-3, 4-5, 6-27, and 29-401.

#### DELEGATES AND VISITING SCIENTISTS

MR. S. ALEXANDER  
Detroit, Michigan

DR. FRANK M. ANDREWS  
Indiana University, Bloomington,  
Indiana

DR. O. APPEL  
Kaiserlichen Biologischen Anstalt,  
Berlin, Germany

DR. CHARLES O. APPLEMAN  
Maryland Agricultural Experiment  
Station, College Park, Maryland

DR. J. C. ARTHUR  
Purdue University, Lafayette, Indi-  
ana

DR. GEORGE F. ATKINSON  
Cornell University, Ithaca, New  
York

DR. C. B. ATWELL  
Northwestern University, Evanston,  
Illinois

DR. I. W. BAILEY  
Bussey Institution, Jamaica Plain,  
Massachusetts

DR. H. M. BENEDICT  
University of Cincinnati, Cincin-  
nati, Ohio

DR. CHARLES E. BESSEY  
University of Nebraska, Lincoln,  
Nebraska

PROF. MABEL BISHOP  
Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois

DR. CAROLINE A. BLACK  
New Hampshire College, Durham,  
New Hampshire

DR. FREDERICK H. BLODGETT  
Texas Agricultural Experiment Sta-  
tion, College Station, Texas

DR. N. L. BRITTON  
New York Botanical Garden, New  
York City

- MRS. E. G. BRITTON  
New York Botanical Garden, New  
York City
- DR. SEVERANCE BURRAGE  
Indianapolis, Indiana
- DR. T. J. BURRILL  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill-  
inois
- DR. OTIS W. CALDWELL  
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill-  
inois
- DR. H. S. CONARD  
Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa
- DR. JOHN G. COULTER  
Bloomington, Illinois
- DR. JOHN M. COULTER  
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill-  
inois
- DR. STANLEY COULTER  
Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind-  
iana
- DR. HENRY C. COWLES  
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill-  
inois
- REV. JOHN DAVIS  
Hannibal, Missouri
- DR. R. H. DENNISTON  
University of Wisconsin, Madison,  
Wisconsin
- PROF. H. B. DORNER  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill-  
inois
- DR. FREDERICK DUNLAP  
University of Missouri, Columbia,  
Missouri
- DR. E. J. DURAND  
University of Missouri, Columbia,  
Missouri
- DR. R. A. EMERSON  
Cornell University, Ithaca, New  
York
- PROF. A. T. ERWIN  
State College, Ames, Iowa
- DR. WILLIAM G. FARLOW  
Harvard University, Cambridge,  
Massachusetts
- DR. MARGARET C. FERGUSON  
Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massa-  
chusetts
- DR. F. D. FROMME  
Indiana Agricultural Experiment  
Station, Lafayette, Indiana
- DR. GEORGE D. FULLER  
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill-  
inois
- PROF. P. L. GAINES  
Kansas Agricultural College, Man-  
hattan, Kansas
- DR. REGINALD R. GATES  
University of London, London, Eng-  
land
- PROF. A. H. GILBERT  
State University, Lexington, Ken-  
tucky
- DR. RICHARD GOLDSCHMIDT  
Head, Department of Animal Gen-  
etics, Kaiser Wilhelm Institut, Ber-  
lin, Germany
- DR. ROBERT F. GRIGGS  
Ohio State University, Columbus,  
Ohio
- DR. H. A. HARDING  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill-  
inois
- DR. J. ARTHUR HARRIS  
Station for Experimental Evolution,  
Cold Spring Harbor, New York
- DR. L. H. HARVEY  
State Normal School, Kalamazoo,  
Michigan
- DR. ANSEL F. HEMENWAY  
Transylvania University, Lexington,  
Kentucky
- DR. HENRI HUS  
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor,  
Michigan
- DR. F. D. KERN  
Pennsylvania State College, State  
College, Pennsylvania
- DR. J. S. KINGSLEY  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill-  
inois
- DR. J. E. KIRKWOOD  
University of Montana, Missoula,  
Montana
- DR. LEWIS KNUDSON  
Cornell University, Ithaca, New  
York
- DR. EDWARD KREMERS  
University of Wisconsin, Madison,  
Wisconsin
- DR. W. J. G. LAND  
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill-  
inois
- DR. GEORGE LEFEVRE  
University of Missouri, Columbia,  
Missouri

- DR. MICHAEL LEVINE  
Commercial High School, New York City
- DR. I. F. LEWIS  
University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri
- DR. D. T. MACDOUGAL  
Carnegie Institution, Tucson, Arizona
- DR. J. N. MARTIN  
Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa
- MR. FRED A. MILLER  
Indianapolis, Indiana
- DR. C. F. MILLSPAUGH  
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois
- DR. D. M. MOTTIER  
Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
- DR. AVEN NELSON  
University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming
- DR. W. A. NOYES  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- DR. LULA PACE  
Baylor University, Waco, Texas
- DR. L. H. PAMMEL  
Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa
- MR. GEORGE L. PELTIER  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- DR. WANDA MAY PFEIFFER  
University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
- DR. A. J. PIETERS  
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
- DR. C. V. PIPER  
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
- DR. RAYMOND J. POOL  
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska
- PROF. J. L. PRICER  
State Normal School, Normal, Illinois
- DR. M. J. PRUCHA  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- DR. FRANCIS RAMALEY  
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado
- DR. GEORGE M. REED  
University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri
- DR. W. A. SETCHELL  
University of California, Berkeley, California
- DR. BOHUMIL SHIMEK  
Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa
- DR. ALEXANDER SMITH  
Columbia University, New York City
- DR. ERWIN F. SMITH  
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
- DR. LAETITIA M. SNOW  
Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts
- DR. HERMAN A. SPOEHR  
Desert Laboratory, Tucson, Arizona
- PROF. W. C. STEVENS  
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
- DR. S. M. TRACY  
Department of Agriculture, Biloxi, Mississippi
- DR. E. N. TRANSEAU  
State Normal School, Charleston, Illinois
- MR. A. G. VESTAL  
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado
- DR. ELDA R. WALKER  
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska
- DR. HENRY B. WARD  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- DR. JOHANNA WESTERDIJK  
Phytopathological Laboratory, Amsterdam, Holland
- DR. KARL M. WIEGAND  
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
- DR. E. MEAD WILCOX  
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska
- DR. N. WILLE  
University of Christiania, Christiania, Norway
- DR. WILLIAM L. WOODBURN  
Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
- DR. R. B. WYLIE  
State University, Iowa City, Iowa

## PROGRAM

Thursday, October 15

10:30 A. M. AUTOMOBILE RIDE THROUGH THE CITY FOR DELEGATES  
AND VISITING SCIENTISTS

1:00 P. M. LUNCH AT THE GARDEN

2:00 P. M. FIRST SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM (Graduate Lecture Room)

ADDRESS OF WELCOME - - - Director George T. Moore

## THE VEGETATION OF MONA ISLAND

DIRECTOR-IN-CHIEF N. L. BRITTON

*New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York*

## THE FLORA OF NORWAY AND ITS IMMIGRATION

PROFESSOR N. WILLE

*University of Christiania, Christiania, Norway*

## THE PHYLOGENETIC TAXONOMY OF THE FLOWERING PLANTS

PROFESSOR CHARLES E. BESSEY

*University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska*

## THE BOTANICAL GARDEN OF OAXACA

DIRECTOR CASSIANO CONZATTI

*Botanical Garden of the State of Oaxaca, Mexico*  
(Read by Title)THE SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMPERIAL BOTANIC  
GARDEN OF PETER THE GREAT, WITH SPECIAL

REFERENCE TO THE FLORA OF ASIA

DR. WLADIMIR I. LIPSKY

*Jardin Impérial Botanique de Pierre le Grand, St. Petersburg, Russia*  
(Read by Title)COMPARATIVE CARPOLOGY OF CRUCIFERAE WITH VESICULAR  
FRUITS—SOME GENERAL BIOLOGICAL AND  
SYSTEMATIC CONCLUSIONS

DIRECTOR J. BRIQUET

*Jardin Botanique de la Ville Genève, Geneva, Switzerland*  
(Read by Title)

## THE ORIGIN OF MONOCOTYLEDONY

PROFESSOR JOHN M. COULTER

*University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois*

## THE HISTORY AND FUNCTIONS OF BOTANICAL GARDENS

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ARTHUR W. HILL

*Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England*  
(Read by Title)

8:30—11:30 P. M. RECEPTION. DIRECTOR'S RESIDENCE

PROGRAM (*Continued*)

Thursday, October 16

10: 30 A. M. SPECIAL PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TRIP THROUGH THE  
CONSERVATORIES AND GROUNDS OF THE GARDEN; IN-  
SPECTION OF LABORATORY, LIBRARY, AND HERBARIUM.

12: 30 P. M. LUNCH AT THE GARDEN

1: 30 P. M. SECOND SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM (Graduate Lecture Room)

RECENT INVESTIGATIONS ON THE PROTOPLASM OF PLANT CELLS  
AND ITS COLLOIDAL PROPERTIES

PROFESSOR FREDERICK CZAPEK

*Physiologisches Institut der K. K. Deutschen Universität, Prag, Austria*  
(Read by Title)

EXPERIMENTAL MODIFICATION OF THE GERM-PLASM

DIRECTOR D. T. MACDOUGAL

*Department of Botanical Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington,  
Tucson, Arizona*

HORMONE IM PFLANZENREICH

DIRECTOR HANS FITTING

*Botanische Anstalten der Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany*  
(Read by Title)

THE RELATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC BOTANY TO PHYTOPATHOLOGY

GEHEIMER REGIERUNGSRAT DR. O. APPEL

*Kaiserlichen Biologischen Anstalt für Land- und Forstwirtschaft,  
Berlin-Dahlem, Germany*

THE LAW OF TEMPERATURE CONNECTED WITH THE DISTRIBUTION  
OF MARINE ALGAE

PROFESSOR WILLIAM A. SETCHELL

*University of California, Berkeley, California*

UEBER FORMBILDUNG UND RHYTHMIK DER PFLANZEN

DIRECTOR GEORG KLEBS

*Botanisches Institut Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany*  
(Read by Title)

PHYTOPATHOLOGY IN THE TROPICS

DIRECTOR JOHANNA WESTERDIJK

*Phytopathological Laboratory, Amsterdam, Holland*

PHYLOGENY AND RELATIONSHIPS IN THE ASCOMYCETES

PROFESSOR GEORGE F. ATKINSON

*Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*

THE ORGANIZATION OF A MUSHROOM

PROFESSOR A. H. REGINALD BULLER

*University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada*  
(Read by Title)

A CONSPECTUS OF BACTERIAL DISEASES IN PLANTS

DR. ERWIN F. SMITH

*Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.*

7: 30 P. M. TRUSTEES' BANQUET. LIEDERKRANZ CLUB.

## BANQUET

MR. EDWARDS WHITAKER

*Toastmaster*

*Ladies and Gentlemen:* This being an epoch in the history of the Missouri Botanical Garden, it was thought that a short biography of its founder and benefactor would be interesting.

Henry Shaw was born in Sheffield, England, July 24, 1800. He received his primary education at Thorne, a village a few miles distant from his birthplace, and at this early age developed a fondness for flowers and plants. Completing his course at Thorne, he continued his education at Mill Hall, twenty miles distant from London, where he was a student for six years.

In 1817 he entered the service of his father, who was a manufacturer and dealer in metal wares, such as andirons, grates, etc.

In 1818 his father sailed from England with his family for America, landing in Canada. We are without reliable information as to the exact place in which he located. The same year, probably in the late fall, he sent his son to the city of New Orleans to familiarize himself with the planting and growing of cotton. The climate of New Orleans did not suit him and the business was not to his liking, and his stay in Louisiana was short. He decided to seek his fortunes elsewhere, and so took passage on the "Maid of Orleans," and landed at St. Louis, May 3, 1819.

With the assistance of his uncle, James Hoole of Sheffield, he started a cutlery and hardware business in a room on the second floor of a building in the business district, which served as warehouse, show-room, office, and dwelling, doing his own cooking and housework, as he was without, and never was blessed with, a better half.

His business was successful and uniformly profitable, and, at the age of 39, he had amassed a fortune, as he thought, large enough for any one and sufficient to gratify his taste for botany and the sciences.

He retired from business in 1840, and took a trip abroad, the first since leaving his native shore. This trip was evidently of short duration, as in 1842 he arranged his affairs and sailed a second time for the Old World, remaining three years, traveling extensively and making the acquaintance of botanists and scientists.

Holding the English idea that a gentleman of fortune and leisure should maintain a town house and country home, he commenced the erection of his country home on the Garden grounds in 1848, completing it in 1849, and in 1851 built his town house at the corner of Seventh and Locust Streets, the site now occupied by the Mercantile Club.

His last trip abroad was in 1851, and in 1858 he commissioned Dr. George Engleman of this city, a noted botanist then traveling in Europe, to procure material and information that he thought would be of service to a botanical garden; and at the suggestion of Sir William J. Hooker, then Director of Kew Gardens, began to prepare a laboratory and erected a museum building, and this was the commencement of Shaw's, now the Missouri Botanical, Garden.

While constructing the garden along the lines suggested by Sir William J. Hooker, he commenced the improvement of a tract of land immediately south of the Garden, now known as Tower Grove Park. In 1857 he had an act of the legislature passed authorizing the city to receive, under certain conditions, as a donation this tract for a park. Among them was that the park was to be managed and controlled by a board of park commissioners of his appointment; secondly, that appropriations were to be made sufficient to complete it in accordance with the plans already adopted; and the third condition, that an annual appropriation sufficient for its maintenance should be made; and in 1868 he deeded the property to the City.

Having in mind the conveying to Trustees of his estate to be administered by them for the benefit of the Garden, and a question having arisen whether such a trust was legal and could be administered in this state, he had an act of the legislature passed declaring his intentions, and authorizing him to

transfer his property to trustees and further declaring it lawful. Shortly afterwards, the Supreme Court of the state decided in the case of Chambers vs. The Mullanphy Relief Fund Bequest, that such trusts were legal and could be administered in this state, thereby removing the doubt entertained by some of the legal profession.

In 1866 Mr. Shaw secured the services of Mr. James Gurney from the Royal Botanical Garden in Regents Park, London, who was Head Gardener during Mr. Shaw's lifetime and for several years afterward, and is now Head Gardener Emeritus, and also Superintendent of Tower Grove Park.

There is no record of Mr. Shaw ever having had a public opening of the Garden, and a committee of trustees appointed to investigate and report on the date the Garden was established, decided that the Missouri Botanical Garden began its existence in 1889, upon the organization of the trust declared by Mr. Shaw's will.

Mr. Shaw executed his will January 26, 1885, devising his estate, with the exception of a few minor bequests, to a board of trustees of seventeen, the original members of which were designated in the will, and the board thus constituted, exclusive of certain *ex-officio* members, was to be self-perpetuating. The five trustees by virtue of the offices they hold were the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, the Chancellor of Washington University, the Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese, the President of the Board of Public Schools, and the President of the St. Louis Academy of Science. There were two honorary trustees appointed, Professor Asa Gray of Harvard University, and Professor Spencer F. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution.

Before the death of Mr. Shaw, on August 25, 1889, and the probating of his will, on September 17, both of the honorary trustees had passed away as well as two of the active members of the Board.

The remaining trustees met October 14, 1889, at Mr. Shaw's late residence, Seventh and Locust Streets, and effected an organization of the Board, electing Mr. Rufus J. Lackland President, Mr. Henry Hitchcock Vice-President, Mr. A. D.

Cunningham, Secretary and Treasurer, and appointing Professor William Trelease Director.

Immediately thereafter, by-laws were adopted and committees appointed so that the estate could be efficiently managed. There were four committees—the Garden Committee, the Auditing Committee, the Lands Committee, and the Ways and Means Committee—the President of the Board being *ex-officio* member of all committees. All actions of the committees require the approval of the Board before becoming operative.

There have been three Presidents, three Vice-Presidents, one Secretary and Treasurer, and two Directors of the Garden since the organization of the Board. Of the original trustees named in the will but one survives, Mr. William H. H. Pettus, whose feeble health prevents his being with us this evening. There are but two salaried officers connected with the estate, the Secretary and Treasurer, and the Director, the trustees serving without compensation.

And I wish here to correct an impression prevailing among many that this estate is exempt from taxation. That is erroneous. With the exception of the Garden grounds proper, the estate pays taxes the same as any citizen, and I may add that this item consumes about one-fourth of the gross income, the remainder being used for the maintenance of the Garden and other objects of the trust.

Mr. Shaw was a man of independent thought and action, and while devising his estate to trustees, he at the same time appointed the public administrator of the City of St. Louis the executor of his will.

Among provisions of the will was an annual appropriation for a flower sermon to be preached at such church and by such minister as the Bishop of the Diocese may select; an annual banquet for florists and gardeners in and about St. Louis, at which the Director of the Garden was to preside; a banquet for the trustees and the guests they may invite—literary and scientific men and friends and patrons of the natural sciences.

Another provision of the will was that his residence at Seventh and Locust Streets was to be taken down and rebuilt

upon the Garden grounds. It also provided that the Garden should be open to the public every day in the week, excluding holidays and Sundays with the exception of the first Sunday of June and September in each year, when the Garden should be open from 2:00 p. m. to sundown. This latter provision was literally carried out until the spring of 1912, when the Board thought the best interests of the Garden would be promoted by adding additional Sundays, and, having legal advice that there was no objection to their so doing, it was opened from April 1 to December 1, from 2:00 o'clock until sundown. This action proved to have been wise, as the attendance at the Garden increased threefold.

Such, briefly, ladies and gentlemen, were the objects and the accomplishments in the life of Henry Shaw, a man of whom any City, State or Nation might well be proud, and I request that this assemblage rise and drink with me, in silence, to the memory of Henry Shaw.

[This toast was then drunk by those assembled.]

The Toastmaster then presented as follows the apologies of the Hon. Henry W. Kiel, Mayor of the City of St. Louis, who had been expected to respond to a toast:

Mr. Shaw in his wisdom appointed as one of the Trustees the highest official of the City of St. Louis. He was with us a short time this evening and was compelled to leave, owing to a previous engagement that he thought it would be impossible to break, and I have promised him to make his apologies for not remaining.

In introducing the next speaker of the evening, Dr. Johanna Westerdijk, Director of the Phytopathological Laboratory, Amsterdam, Holland, the Toastmaster spoke as follows:

We are complimented by the presence this evening of a lady from a foreign shore, whose achievements have given her a high position in the botanical world. It is my privilege to introduce Dr. Johanna Westerdijk, of Amsterdam.

DR. JOHANNA WESTERDIJK

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:* This is a delightful day, but I am sorry that not our great Holland botanist is in

our midst. He would be so much more able to express his feelings for America and for the Missouri Botanical Garden, which I know he loves so well. But since he is not here, I think it is a great honor for me to express my feelings, and I know that these feelings are the feelings of all the Dutch botanists, who all love botanical gardens, from the day of Boerhaave up to recent times.

Mr. Chairman and Trustees, and Mr. Director Moore of the Botanical Garden, I thank you in the name of Holland for the delightful day, for the splendid reception I have had here; and if I may express myself in a bit of your American slang at a most solemn banquet, I thank you for the most jolly time I have had in this most delightful bunch of interesting American botanists.

Geheimer Regierungsrat Dr. O. Appel, of the Kaiserlichen Biologischen Anstalt, Berlin-Dahlem, Germany, was next called upon by the Toastmaster in the following words:

We have been favored by the presence of a number of foreigners, among them a neighbor of Dr. Westerdijk, and I trust that, being in the Liederkranz Club, he will feel sufficiently at home to give us his impressions of our country, through which he has travelled extensively. I take pleasure in introducing Dr. O. Appel, of Berlin.

DR. O. APPEL

*Ladies and Gentlemen:* If I should speak to you of my botanical or phytopathological work, I could use your language; but to express my feelings I must use my mother tongue, the German language!

Sie haben zu dem Tage, den Sie heute festlich begehen, auch eine Anzahl europäischer Fachgenossen eingeladen und die Beteiligung von einer groszen Anzahl erwartet. Die Gründe, die die meisten Ihrer europäischen Gäste am Erscheinen verhindert haben, sind Ihnen bekannt und werden wohl von Ihnen allen bedauert.

Dasz eine grosze Anzahl hervorragender Vertreter des Auslandes hier erwartet wurde, hat seine Berechtigung, denn in den Jahren seines Bestehens hat der Botanische Garten von

St. Louis sich würdig in die Reihe der grösseren derartigen Institute eingegliedert, und trotz der grossen Entfernung hat schon mancher europäische Botaniker diese Stätte der Wissenschaft ausgesucht und die Kunde von seiner raschen Entwicklung in ferne Länder getragen.

Aber nicht nur durch den Beweis sind die Bande zwischen unseren deutschen Botanikern und den am Shaw's Garden arbeitenden Fachgenossen geknüpft worden, auch durch mannigfachen Austausch von Material und Gedanken haben sich viele Beziehungen ergeben, die heute eigentlich ihren Ausdruck durch das Erscheinen einiger unserer bedeutendsten Fachgenossen, Klebs und Fitting, ihren Ausdruck haben finden sollen.

Da dies nun nicht sein konnte und äussere Umstände mir als dem einzigen deutschen Botaniker die Teilnahme an Ihrer Feier vergönnt haben, so möchte ich nicht versäumen, Ihnen im Namen der deutschen Botaniker die besten Wünsche auszusprechen.

Fünfundzwanzig Jahre erscheinen als eine kurze Spanne Zeit und doch haben Sie ein Recht den Abschluss dieser fünfundzwanzig Jahre zu feiern. Dieser erste Zeitabschnitt ist einer der wichtigsten, vielleicht überhaupt der wichtigste, denn in ihm sind die Grundlagen für die ganze Zukunft des Gartens geschaffen worden. Was in diesen Jahren geschaffen worden ist, das haben Sie alle gesehen. Noch erkennt man da und dort die kleinen und einfachen Verhältnisse, unter denen die Arbeit begonnen worden ist, aber daneben und sie überragend hat schon die neue Zeit dem Garten und seinen Gebäuden ihr Gepräge aufgedrückt. Überall sieht man, mit welcher Planmässigkeit und Grosszügigkeit die Entwicklung gefördert worden ist und wie sowohl der wissenschaftlichen Arbeit, wie der Nutzbarmachung für die grosse Allgemeinheit in jeder Weise Rechnung getragen wird.

Aber auch denen, die nicht in der Lage sind, die Schätze des Gartens, der Laboratorien direkt zu benutzen, haben Sie eine Quelle der Belehrung und Anregung gegeben durch die Herausgabe der beiden periodischen Schriften 'Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden' und 'Missouri Botanical Garden

Bulletin,' von denen die erste für die Gesamtheit der botanischen Welt bestimmt ist, während die letztere sich an alle die in Ihrer eigenen Heimat wendet, die für die Botanik als *scientia amabilis* Sinn und Verständnis haben.

So gehört denn keine grosze Prophetengabe dazu, dem Shaw's Garden eine weitere gedeihliche Entwicklung vorherzusagen.

Dasz aber auch die deutschen Botaniker immer da, wo sie können, und wo ihre Mitwirkung erwünscht ist, gerne mit Ihnen Hand in Hand arbeiten werden, dafür bringt Ihnen die Art der deutschen Wissenschaft, die stets die Förderung jeglicher Forschung zum allgemeinen Besten im Auge gehabt hat und auch in der Zukunft als höchstes Ziel im Auge behalten wird, den Beweis.

Meine Wünsche aber erlauben Sie mir zusammenzufassen in den Ruf:

*Hortus botanicus Shawensis vivat, crescat, floreat!*

(A translation of Dr. Appel's address follows:—)

For this day which you are celebrating, you had invited also a number of European colleagues and expected that of these a large proportion would participate in the exercises. The causes which have prevented most of your European guests from being present are known to all of you and doubtless are regretted by you all.

The expectation of a larger number of foreign representatives is justified, for during the years of its existence, the Botanical Garden of St. Louis has deservedly taken its place in the ranks of the larger institutions of its kind, and, despite the great distance, many a European botanist has already sought out this scientific center and carried the message of its rapid development to distant lands.

But the ties that exist between our German botanists and their colleagues working at Shaw's Garden have been established not alone by such visits, but also by the abundant exchange of material and ideas, in which relationships have developed which to-day were to have found expression through

the appearance and participation of two of our most noteworthy colleagues, Klebs and Fitting.

But since this could not be, and circumstances have graciously willed it that I should be the only German botanist to participate in your celebration, I wish to express to you on behalf of the German botanists our best wishes.

Twenty-five years appear as a short interval of time and yet you have a right to celebrate the completion of these twenty-five years. This first period is one of the most important, if not the most important, for in it have been established the foundations for the entire future of the Garden. You have all seen what has been created in these years. One still recognizes here and there the simple conditions under which the work was started, but these are eclipsed by the imprint which later years have left on the Garden and its buildings. One sees everywhere with what ability and foresight the development of the Garden has been promoted and every provision made for the scientific work and the increased usefulness of the Garden to the public.

But you have also provided a source of information and stimulation to those who are not in a position to directly make use of the resources of the Garden by the publication of the two periodicals, 'Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden' and 'Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin,' of which the former is intended for the entire botanical world, whereas the latter goes to those in your home who have an interest in, and an understanding for, botany as a *scientia amabilis*.

It does not, therefore, require a great gift of prophecy to predict for Shaw's Garden a further deserving development.

Wherever German botanists can help and wherever their coöperation is desired, they will always gladly work hand in hand with you, proof of which is furnished by the very character of German science, which has always sought to further each and every investigation for the greatest general good, an ideal which will not be lost sight of in the future.

My wishes you will permit me to express thus:

*Hortus botanicus Shawensis vivat, crescat, floreat!*

The Toastmaster next called upon Professor N. Wille, of the University of Christiania, Christiania, Norway, as follows:

We have also a friend and botanist from Norway, who, I understand, had a rather peculiar experience in this country. He told me that he had for forty-eight hours or more lost his better half by having the tickets and she starting without any Pullman accommodations. I know he can talk to us interestingly, and we will be glad to hear from Professor N. Wille, of Christiania.

PROFESSOR N. WILLE

*The Members of the Board of Trustees, Fellow Scientists, Ladies and Gentlemen:* I am deeply grateful to the members of the Board of Trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden for the kind invitation to participate in this celebration. Had it not been for this I should perhaps never have known America. In the short time that I have been here I have learned much, and I only regret that it is not possible for me to remain in your country longer. When I see the splendid botanical equipment of the Missouri Botanical Garden, I can only lament that it has not been possible for me to prosecute my work under such unusually favorable circumstances. My best wishes for the continued scientific development of the Missouri Botanical Garden.

In introducing Captain Henry King, the Toastmaster spoke as follows:

We have now reached one of the very many interesting subjects of the evening, namely the press. Who is there among us who has not, at some time and some place, received flattering notices at its hand, while again, hard knocks, administered without warning and at the most unexpected moment. If I may be permitted to make a suggestion to the speaker who is to follow me, it is that he go easy with us scientists and delvers in the soil, and in the language of a son of Erin's Isle, "If you can't go easy, go as easy as you can." It is my privilege to introduce Captain Henry King, Editor of the 'St. Louis Globe-Democrat.'

CAPTAIN HENRY KING

It is the paramount duty of the newspaper editor to tell the truth. I do not mean literally and completely, but approxi-

mately and within the rule of reason and the zone of safety. Less is expected of other people, apparently, or the editor would not so often find it so hard to get the truth when he wants to print it. Take, for example, the tremendous and deplorable situation now presented in Europe. With all our anxiety and all our facilities, we can not be certain how much or how little of the wild and whirling daily reports from there—news from hell, so to speak—is dependable. We have not yet even found out definitely what it is all about, and why hundreds of thousands of industrious and inoffensive citizens have been taken from their homes and affairs, and sent forth with all kinds of murderous weapons to slay one another as fast as possible. The most that we can be sure of is that a war of unparalleled dimensions and appalling severity is raging, and that about the only really good thing in it is that white messenger of pity and succor, the Red Cross nurse. And yet I am assured by a leading St. Louisan just returned from the seat of war that the reports in the St. Louis papers are more rational, consistent and enlightening, after all, than those in the papers of any of the cities on the other side of the Atlantic. This man's word is good and his judgment accurate. You all know him. I refer to the Hon. Charles Nagel.

The lesson of Mr. Nagel's gratifying statement is a timely and an important one. It goes to show that in a case of world-wide interest and illimitable consequences, where the truth veritably lies at the bottom of a well, the St. Louis press gets nearer to it by care and candor, by unprejudiced analysis and fair-minded discrimination, than the press of Europe. This example is an extreme one, perhaps, but I feel safe in saying that it is characteristic and relatively prevalent in all cases. I am here, as you have been advised, to talk about the press, or at least to use it as a text. You do not expect me, I am sure, to stand here on this festive and botanical occasion and confess the sins of my esteemed contemporaries, or to acknowledge my own, for that matter. So, if you please, I am going to sidestep the sins, for the present, and declare from personal knowledge and daily comparison that St. Louis has ample reason to be proud of her newspapers. They are not perfect, to be sure,

which is only saying that human life is not perfect, for they are made out of life as life is lived in this goodly city and elsewhere from day to day. They tell you the current history of the community, of the country, of the universe, and they tell it as correctly as the limitations of human nature permit. They have defects of temperament, faults of accident and misinformation, I frankly admit. If they had not these delinquencies, mingled with their excellences, as has the life out of which they are made, they would soon become too good for this world and their home would be in heaven, and you would not have any use for them here on this rolling and imperfect planet. They make mistakes, yes—just as you do, and all men (and some women) do, just as the busy life out of which they are made is in great measure a matter of mistakes, which constitute what we call experience, and experience is only another name for news.

Bear with me, I beg you, if I seem to be too ardent in this topic of the St. Louis press. But I am putting aside, for this occasion, the proverbial modesty of my profession, with a view to telling you the naked truth as if I were under oath. And let me remind you, while I think of it, that the only monument in the world to "The Naked Truth" stands only a short distance from where we are assembled, and its purpose is to typify and commemorate the lives and services of three great St. Louis newspaper editors, Schurz, Preetorius and Daenzer. I am talking to you of the successors of those men, whom I know like a book—my neighbors, my friends, my fellow-workers—the men who direct and adorn and give tone and influence to the St. Louis press. I know them to be tireless in their pursuit of facts, in their zeal for the public welfare, in their ambition to promote the growth and progress of this admirable city. It is sometimes said in criticism of them that they are governed mainly by commercial considerations, and one of the pestiferous sort of professional reformers has lately sent forth a book in which he goes so far as to charge that their policies are absolutely dictated by their big advertisers. Well, if it wasn't for the big advertisers, you would hardly be able to get the modern wonder and recognized necessity of a daily newspaper

for the absurd price of a penny a copy, the cheapest of all known commodities of general use; and I often think that the advertisements constitute the most interesting and serviceable part of the paper. That is not the only reason why we print so many of them, I am bound to admit, but it certainly tends to ameliorate the condition and to make the habit almost innocent. As for the advertiser as a dictator of editorial policy, we do not find him very insistent or obstreperous. In a lifetime of experience, I have never yet known an advertiser to solicit any selfish advantage or assert any right of arbitrary interference on account of his patronage; but it is a common thing to have them come forward in earnest and practical support of projects for the common good. We owe it largely to the advertisers, the business men, that we have the Veiled Prophet with us every year; that we had an incomparable World's Fair; that we produced the unequaled Pageant and Masque; and I don't believe they will permit the reproach of failure to overtake the Symphony Orchestra. And I'm going to include the Free Bridge in this assurance, though just now I do not see any practicable way to connect with it.

This brings me to the point of chief interest, to the Missouri Botanical Garden, with its immense display of floral splendor, its infinite sources of delight and instruction, of admonition and of consolation. I wish I could botanize about it in the thorough and skillful manner of our distinguished scientific visitors. But alas, I have to make the bashful admission that I probably know less about botany as a science than any other person on your program to-night—unless it may be your Toastmaster. The fact is, I have had less to do with flowers than with quadrupeds, such as the Donkey, the Bull Moose, and the Elephant—God bless him—begging the pardon of those of you who don't happen to like him as well as others of us do. But I am tolerably familiar with the part which flowers have played in the affairs of the world. I know how all literature is pervaded by their fragrance and their symbolism. I am not unmindful of their cherished associations in the lives of all classes, from the cradle to the grave. I know how, in many instances, when wisdom reaches its limit and language fails,

they have the gift of talking to us and for us, in a form of expression which we can grasp only with our feelings and emotions, and which our hearts rather than our heads must interpret and utilize.

But I must not deviate too far from the relation of the editor to floriculture, which is similar to that of the boy in Mr. Lincoln's story who, being asked if he liked gingerbread, replied, you remember, "I reckon I like gingerbread better than any boy in this town, and get less of it." So it is mainly with the editor and the bouquets. He is more apt, as a rule, to have stale vegetables thrown at him, figuratively speaking, and to be condemned to wait for his flowers until he reaches that point in his career where he no longer has use for anything else. But, happily, the editor is nothing if not a philosopher. The discipline of his profession teaches him patience and tolerance and sweet reasonableness. In the nature of things, he gives more attention to other people's affairs than to his own—so much so, indeed, that now and then he is accused of being over-zealous, not to say over-inquisitive, in that respect. If a bouquet comes his way it surprises and confuses him, since it contradicts his personal experience that if virtue be not its own reward, then it usually remains unrewarded. Nevertheless, he goes on boosting instead of knocking, because it is his mission to spread the gospel of good cheer and make more room in the sun for those who inhabit the earth. He welcomes particularly an occasion like this, where he can help to celebrate the choice taste, the fine civic spirit, the munificent public benefaction of a man like Henry Shaw. And his pleasure is doubled when to such an opportunity is added the chance to compliment the Missouri Botanical Garden upon having for President of its Board of Trustees a man with the many excellent qualities of Edwards Whitaker. Science is the basis of the great enterprise which Mr. Shaw founded, of course, but science needs trained business sense to invest its service with the highest practical usefulness. Mr. Whitaker has shown in a marked degree his realization of the possibilities of his position, and the steps by which the benefits of Shaw's Garden, as we familiarly call it, can be materially multiplied. I feel

authorized to say that in this important work he will have the hearty coöperation of the St. Louis press; and I am sure that he will in turn see to it that the editors get all the floral tributes that are due to them, at least when the time arrives for them to confront the ultimate River of Separation, and each of them shall need something of that sort to waft aloft in his behalf the beautiful message of Tennyson—

“For though from out our bourne of time and place,  
The flood may bear me far,  
I hope to see my Pilot face to face  
When I have crossed the bar.”

In the following words the Toastmaster called upon the next speaker of the evening, Dr. William G. Farlow:

We have with us this evening a guest who, I can truthfully say, is loved by every botanist in America, and I can also assert without fear of contradiction that he is recognized as their dean. I am proud to introduce Dr. William G. Farlow, of Harvard University.

DR. WILLIAM G. FARLOW

*Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:* As I look upon this company and see how many there are here, all of whom are interested in the St. Louis Botanical Garden, I can't help asking myself the question: “Why are they interested in the Garden?” Some have one reason; some have another. Some like it for the flowers that are shown there; some like it for the scientific work done there. But whatever their reasons may be, I would like to take advantage of this occasion to say a few words about what seems to me to be the true object and aim of botanical gardens.

Let us go back to history. The first garden on record, I believe, was the Garden of Eden. That garden unfortunately was obliged to be closed to the general public only a short time after it was opened. But we learn some lessons even from the Garden of Eden. In the first place, do not mix zoölogy and botany. The Garden of Eden was not purely a botanical garden. You know what the snake did and will always do in botanical gardens. There is another curious thing about the

Garden of Eden. It is the only garden I ever heard of from which people were excluded because they had just begun to learn something, and it seems to be exceedingly cruel that they should have been turned out into a cold world merely because they knew something.

But it is a long step from the Garden of Eden, and history is a little more accurate in recent times than it was then. The traditional botanical garden, the one which has existed for centuries in Europe and to a less extent in this country, was a place where the seeds of a great many plants were sown; some came up and some did not, but they were all labelled. Now many plants are annual but labels are perennial and the unfortunate result in many of the older gardens was that there was a luxuriance of labels and a comparative poverty of plants corresponding to the labels.

The ideal garden is nature. We can never equal nature in anything like proximate perfection. Go up in the mountains or go out into the woods. You see nature where it has existed for ages, the result of centuries of work. What we see is not what has been planted a few years before. It is the result of the conflict of ages going on between natural forces, and what we see is the final result, such as can not be obtained by man. We find plants which grow where they naturally grow; we see moss where moss should grow; we see trees where trees should be. In a botanical garden of the present day, such as the Missouri Botanical Garden, we should imitate nature as far as is possible in a limited space and offer to the general public and the special students of botany an epitome of the vegetation of the world.

Those of our botanists who visited the Garden yesterday and to-day saw a superb display of cosmos. I don't know that St. Louis people fully appreciate what a fine exhibition of flowering plants we have seen here, but the cosmos are perfectly magnificent and you have reason to be proud of them. I hope your spring flowers are equally splendid, and there is no reason why in the summer you can't have groups of equally fine character. The old-fashioned botanical gardens had no beauty whatever. They were simply artificial and repulsive,

but at present a botanical garden must in the first place be beautiful. Although beauty is not the end of everything, we begin with beauty and end with science both practical and theoretical. Besides the flower beds and hothouses the casual visitor notices certain buildings of considerable size scattered here and there. What they are for is not perhaps known to many of those attracted by the floral display. Without these buildings and their contents and the experts in charge of them there could be no floral display of any real importance. Although they add little to the beauty of the Garden, in these buildings is done the work which gives to the Garden its scientific value and entitles it to recognition throughout the botanical world. The very valuable library and herbarium are, in a sense, the soul of the Garden, since from them is obtained a knowledge of the plants cultivated, and they are a necessity to those carrying on research in the laboratories.

At this late hour I cannot enter into details. It should be said, however, that for the library and herbarium, fire-proof buildings, always expensive, are necessary since if destroyed they could not be replaced by insurance. The laboratories for research are in a somewhat different position. The value of research in vegetable physiology and pathology and other subjects other than systematic botany, which is, of course, carried on in the herbarium, cannot be overestimated. Convenient and well-equipped laboratories are a necessity in a modern garden. They do not, however, require expensive fire-proof buildings. The outfit of the laboratories should be up to date, but new and improved instruments are invented from year to year and an occasional conflagration is not to be dreaded since the insurance on the older instruments can be used for purchasing better new ones. Furthermore, the trend of original research is constantly changing and, in trying to adapt themselves to the current demands of the scientific public, the nature of the work done in research laboratories and in consequence their equipment vary from time to time.

As I look at my audience, I am reminded of something I saw in the train coming to St. Louis the other day. I picked up what I believe was the last number of 'Life,' and glanced at

a cartoon, a crowd of persons seemingly very much pleased, and wishing to know why they were hilarious, I saw that the title was the "Millenium Celebration in Honor of the Abolishment of After Dinner Speeches." Your faces remind me somewhat of those of the crowd I saw in 'Life,' and I now close, fearing that you may be hoping that the millenium will arrive before we have another twenty-five year dinner, when I shall not be with you.

The Toastmaster next called upon the Hon. Charles Nagel, of St. Louis, in the following words:

Our city has had a number of her sons, and adopted sons, called to occupy positions of responsibility at the National Capital, one of whom, after four years' service in the Cabinet, has returned to the city of his adoption; and I am proud to introduce the Hon. Charles Nagel, ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

HON. CHARLES NAGEL

*Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen:* It appears to me that the last speaker was both wise and unkind in referring to the illustration from 'Life' at the close of his speech. I can assure him that my embarrassment was sufficient without that reference.

In endeavoring to account for my presence in a family of botanists, I have been compelled to go pretty far back in my life and to recall an incident when an aged grandmother, whom I never knew, sent me what Dr. Appel will pardon me for calling a "Botanisirbuechse," to encourage me in the collection of plants. It was only a trifle at the time, and yet I imagine I share the experience of most people in tracing my interest in nature to that early incident in my life. I would say that my love of nature is such that I would rather have my child love the virility and strength of an oak leaf than all the bouquets and flowers that can be gathered.

I believe that real love for the strength of nature is what we need, and not the pampering influences of the selected flower. I believe in the forests of New Hampshire that my friend, Dr. Farlow, loves; and I can see him now searching

for his specimens there, but never unmindful of the grandeur of all nature to which his specimen furnishes only a clue.

But studying of the plant means more than that. It means the reason of nature. I have sometimes thought that if we knew more of the reason for the decline of one plant and the triumph of another, we would have a better understanding of the meaning of the inevitable and unavoidable conflicts that are now tearing the world apart; and we Americans, if we knew more of the generating influence of the one and the survival of the other, would appreciate that it takes conflict and danger to make strong men and women.

I do not want to go too far, but while a park need not be a botanical garden, no park can succeed unless it has applied to it the science and the work of the school of botany. We can not have the city beautiful, with all our preaching, until we understand the true meaning of a school of botany and of our botanical gardens. If any one doubts it, let him look abroad. He who has seen the beautiful forests about Paris, the splendid forests about Berlin, the wonderful forests about the Hague, will say to himself, "Yes, this is nature, profound and beautiful"; but it is not an accident. It is the result of nature's force guided by experience and science.

That is what we need—politics, government, must take into counsel the man of wisdom and experience to produce those wonderful results which so far we cannot imitate. There is more than that. Abroad, not only the government utilizes the information which these men and women of science have to give, but every man and woman throughout the land consciously or unconsciously is influenced by the same teaching. Wherever you look and whatever you see demonstrates to you the result of that kind of work. It means not only the flowers and the plants, but it evidences the happiness of family life. Every field shows it; every home and every garden patch shows it. That is the lesson we have to take unto ourselves in this, our new country. That is what we have to do if, as a people, we are to succeed; and it is for this reason that we welcome the greetings of the distinguished guests who have joined us to-night.

True, all the countries are not represented; but we have the right to say to ourselves that science and civilization stand above all the conflicts of the day. Ultimately, the very nations who are now engaged in this conflict will again have to unite their hands to bear the standard of civilization jointly upon the Continent; and we have a right to say to-night that while only a few countries are represented, from the standpoint of science and civilization broadly speaking, the few representatives are here to speak to us for all the civilized nations of the world.

The last speaker of the evening, Dr. George T. Moore, was called upon by the Toastmaster as follows:

Mr. Shaw's will requires the Board to appoint a Director of the Garden, who is to reside upon the Garden grounds. He is virtually the executive of the board and the Garden Committee so far as Garden matters pertain, and he might be compared to the man behind the gun, as much of the success of the Garden depends upon him. The Director is known to so many of you, an introduction seems hardly necessary; but for form's sake I take pleasure in introducing Dr. George T. Moore, Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden.

DR. GEORGE T. MOORE

It was my pleasant task on yesterday to welcome those who honored us with their presence at the first formal exercises celebrating the passing of a quarter century in the life of the Missouri Botanical Garden. To-night has been delegated to me the duty of closing what at least for the Garden has been a most memorable festival, one which long will remain that delight which, joined with memory and hope, constitutes a perfect occasion.

An after-dinner speech is sometimes regarded as a sort of verbal culture medium for the propagation of words, and it is remarkable with what rapidity those who confine their efforts to media containing no solidifying substance can cloud an otherwise clear situation. With the example set me to-night, it behooves me to speak directly to the point and not spoil an evening which thus far has been faultless.

That the Missouri Botanical Garden was fortunate in its founder, I have tried to indicate early on this anniversary occasion, and it is not necessary, even if it were possible, for me to add anything to the appreciative words which have been spoken at this table.

I do feel, however, that perhaps not enough emphasis has been placed upon the fact that it is the organization of the Board of Trustees which furnishes the real reason for this anniversary, and that in honoring Mr. Shaw and in praising the courage and skill which he displayed, we are apt to forget the prolonged efforts of those men who have unselfishly given of their time and thought to make the dream of Henry Shaw come true.

You botanists present know that he who would keep up his scientific fire must also have the means of keeping up his material woodpile. Certainly no place in this country has a trust been so closely and so successfully administered as by that body of men who, from the very first, have labored without remuneration or recognition from those they served, the Board of Trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden!

Every citizen of St. Louis, every visitor to the Garden, every botanist or individual who may have been assisted by the facilities of the Garden, library or collections, has reason to echo the words of George Washington, which, slightly altered, are just as applicable to the Board of Trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden throughout its existence, as they were to Benjamin Franklin:

"If to be venerated for wisdom, if to be admired for talents, if to be esteemed for service, if to be loved for devotion, can gratify the human mind, they must have had and have the pleasing consolation that they had not and will not have lived in vain."

In the long run, which is a sort of mathematical name for Providence, such services have their reward, but every twenty-five years, I think the Board of Trustees as a body—for the individuals wouldn't permit such a thing—should at least be entitled to a public statement of the facts.

We are grateful to all who, through their active participation or by their presence at the sacrifice of valuable time and by long journeyings, have contributed to the success of this

occasion. Especially do we owe thanks to those who by presenting such splendid papers have made the programs such as will be difficult to surpass in the future.

The celebration of an anniversary is a ground of congratulation or regret according as it marks the progress or decline of the event it commemorates. My only hope at this time is that on the next anniversary occasion of the Missouri Botanical Garden the advances made along the lines of the various activities in which the Garden is interested, may be far beyond those of the present, and that the celebration will exceed the twenty-fifth as many times as the Garden is years older.

The Toastmaster concluded the program of the evening with the following remarks:

The hour is growing late. A few words before parting. On behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden, I wish to thank one and all for their presence here this evening, especially those who have journeyed far to be with us, and to express the hope that we may enjoy this pleasure many years to come. Good night!